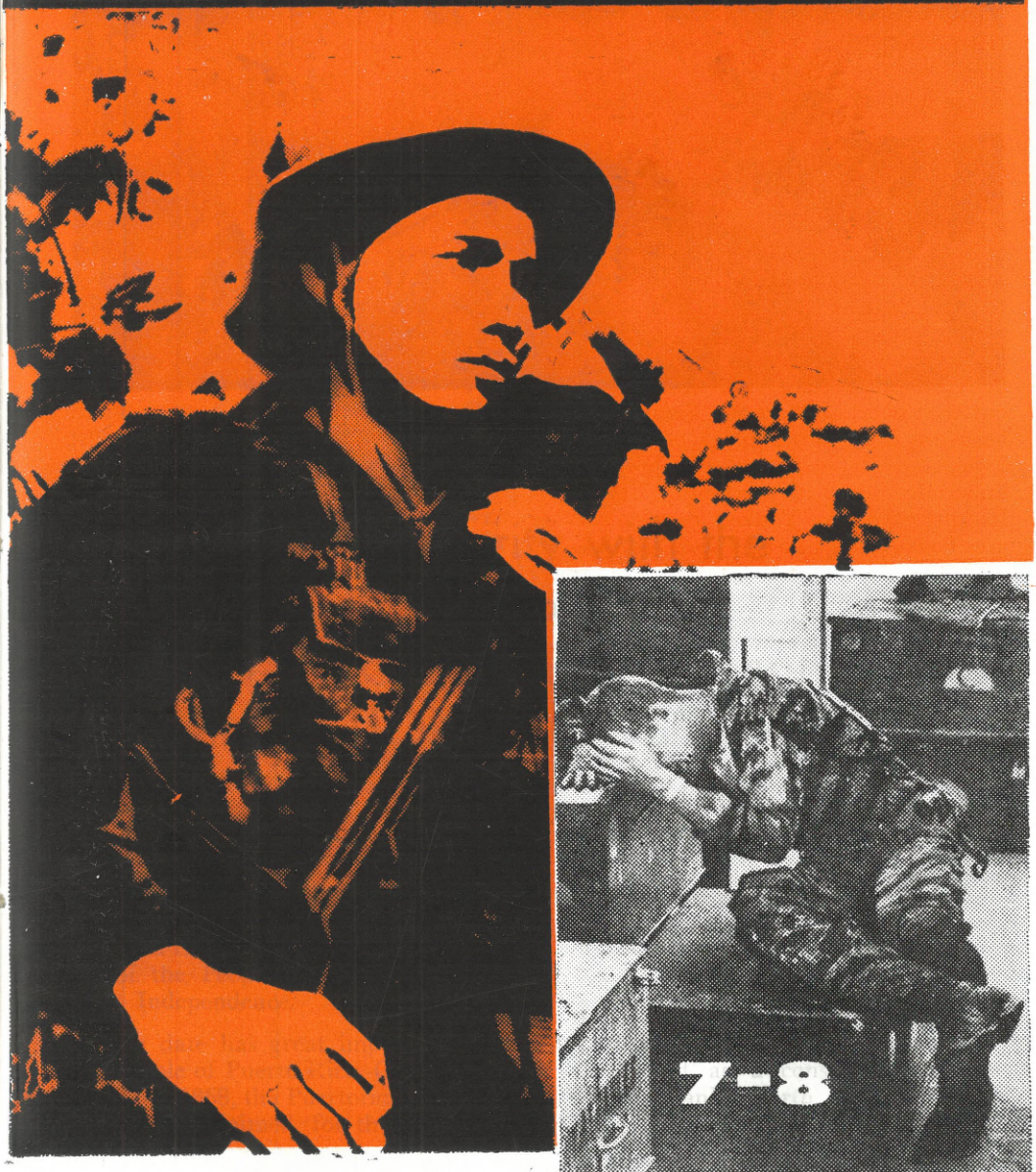
TRICONTINENTAL



7-8

TRICONTINENTAL

Appeal for solidarity with the struggle of the people of PUERTO RICO for the obtention of their NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE

September 23rd. of each year was proclaimed by the organizations of the 82 countries, participating in the First Tricontinental Conference as the Day of Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America with the Struggle of the People of Puerto Rico for their Independence.

This date has great importance for the people of Puerto Rico. On September 23rd. 1868, the Puertorican patriots in arms proclaimed, for the first time in their history, the constitution of Puerto Rico, as a sovereign and independent Republic. This heroic gest was frustrated by the Spanish colonialists who at that time governed the land of Betances and Albizu Campos.

Today, Puerto Rico exists under the shameful colonial domination of the United States of North America. Since 1898, and as a consequence of the Cuban-Spanish-North American war, the U. S. imperialism has repressed

the struggle for liberation of the people of Puerto Rico.

The Northamerican imperialism has turned Puerto Rico into a gigantic military base. 13% of the national territory of this island has been converted into military and atomic bases of the United States Government, so that this country can well be defined as a civilian population, surrounded by military bases. Puerto Rico is, also, used as a base of aggression against the movement of national liberation in the area of the Caribbean, Latin America and especially against Cuba, and has been turned into a den and center of training of Cuban counter-revolutionaries, as well as a field for the experiments in the technique of deforestation of tropical jungles, and whose results are used in the war of aggression of Yankee imperialism against the heroic people of Vietnam. It must also be pointed out that over 1,000 young Puertorican boys are being sent, under penalty of 5 years prison sentence — to join the imperialist army of the United States. In other words, Yankee imperialism uses Puerto Rico as a source of "cannon fodder" for its criminal mercenary army.

The Yankee colonial power has tried, by every means at its command, to destroy the Puerto Rican national culture, and impose North American culture. It has tried to impose the English language, as the tongue used in the schools of this Spanish speaking nation; hundreds of patriots have shed their blood, and thousands have suffered prison and tortures during the 68 years of Yankee occupation of Puerto Rico.

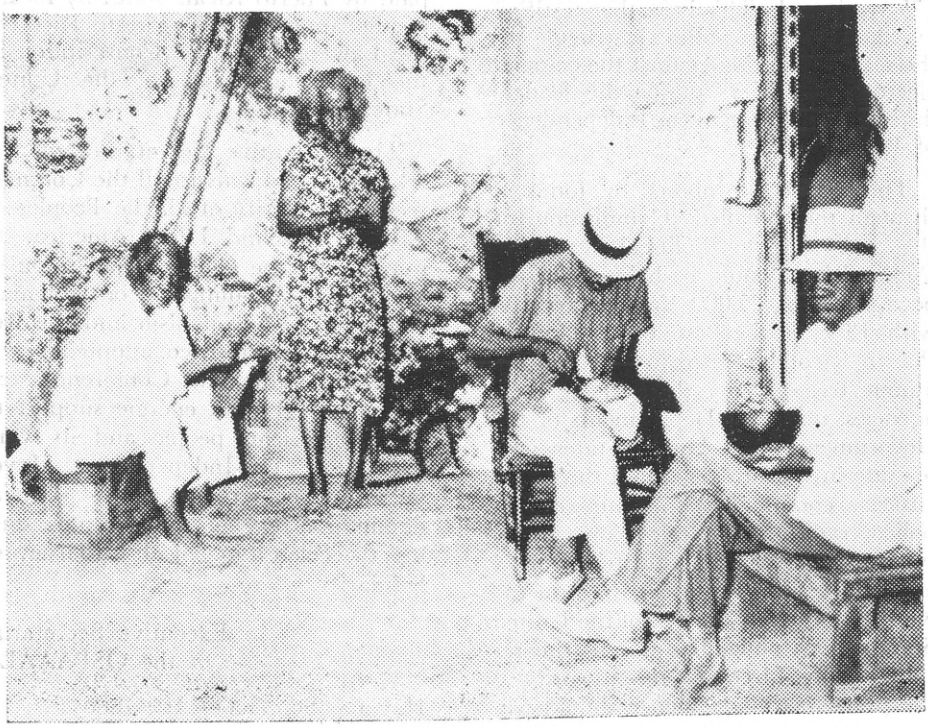
Yankee imperialism has grasped, with its insatiable appetite, all the wealth and the economic patrimony of Puerto Rico. The Yankee monopolist capital controls 85% of the imports and 95% of the exports of Puerto Rico. 80% of the industrial production, 50% of agricultural production, 40% of all retail commerce and 100% of all the communications and air maritime transport; the considerable mining wealth of the country, consisting of copper, iron, chalk, guano, etc. in other words, the principal sectors of the economy of Puerto Rico are under the almost absolute control of Yankee capital which, in addition to this, also enjoys tax exemptions. This results in the United States extracting yearly from Puerto Rico around 300 million dollars as a profit on its investments in the country.

While this happens, the unemployment rate of Puerto Rico (30%) is twice the rate experienced by the United States at the height of the Great Depression of the years 1930; the salaries of the industrial workers in Puerto Rico are the equivalent of a third of the standard wage earned by a worker in the United States; 850,000 people live by governmental relief "dole", a million Puerto Ricans have been forced, by the state of starvation existing in their country, to migrate to the ghettos of the large cities in the United States, where they are the victims of the greatest exploitation and racial discrimination; 1,200 tenement houses appear every year in the large cities of the colony and vices, prostitution and all the evils generated by the exploitation and the colonial system continually grow in this country, victim of Yankee imperialism. Faced with this situation, the people of Puerto Rico have started a new fight for independence disregarding the gross electoral process, imposed by Yankee imperialism on its colony; a militant abstention of over a third of the total Puerto Rico electorate boycotted the subsidiazed and US convened colonial elections, in 1964. The opposition to the electoral farces, imposed by imperialism, continues to grow and

the political mass struggle for national independence, and against the forced militar service for Puerto Rican youth is gaining new adepts; also there is strong opposition to the conscription of young Puerto Ricans to be sent to Vietnam and a demand for the freedom of the patriots who are still in prison; for the withdrawal of military and atomic bases from Puerto Rican soil; against economic penetration for the preservation of the culture and the national language, in short, for the right of Puerto Ricans to rule their own destinies.

Yankee imperialism does not stop in its schemes for maintaining Puerto Rico under its colonial domination. To this end, it utilizes all known tactics, such as brutal repressions, intending to foment division in the midst of the patriotic anti-imperialism movement, fanning the flame of anti-communism, carrying on libelous and hysterical campaigns against the movement of national liberation, trying to bribe, blackmail and using all its well known tricks, which the history of other countries has shown, are destined to failure.

An even greater trick, destined to an even greater failure, is the call for a so called plebiscite in Puerto Rico, in the year 1967. The story of this farce goes back to the year 1962, in which the congress of the United States authorized the so called "Free Associated State" of Puerto Rico, to name 6 members of a so called "Commission" for the study of the Political Status of Puerto Rico composed of 13 persons —of which 7 are Yankees. Naturally 3 colonialist, 2 asimilist and 1 collaborationist (he calls himself independentist) plus the 7 Yankees gathered by



and for the pleasure of Yankee imperialism, could not recommend anything but what the Yankee imperialism ordered: a farce in the form of a plebiscite the colony of Puerto Rico.

The Pro Independence Movement (P.I.M.) of Puerto Rico has declared consummation of this fraud. When the imperialists invaded Puerto Rico, they did not hold a plebiscite to learn if the country wanted to be invaded, or not. Why to pack up their belongings and get out of the country, do they need to learn the "opinion of the people"? It is needless to say that the opinion of the Puerto Rican people has been expressed on more than one occassion. Proof of this is the blood that has been shed by the martyrs and patriots of Puerto Rico, in their 68 years of battle against Yankee colonialism. This is further shown by the prisons of imperialism, where tens of patriots still languish, serving sentences of even 475 years each. This is further testified by the vigorous political struggle of the masses, fighting against the colonial electoral stupidity, under the leadership of the Movement for Independence of Puerto Rico.

The plebiscite proposed by Johnson, through the so-called "Commission for the study of the Political Status of Puerto Rico" would be held under the occupation of 25,000 Yankee soldiers; with 13% of the best arable land of Puerto Rico converted in military and atomic bases; under the control of 70 agencies, under 13 Departments of the Government of the United States, who operate in Puerto Rico from the mails, customs, communications, immigration, police, radio, press, television, school system, agrarian and industrial policy, etc. And, to add to the grossness of the whole thing, the Congress of the United States is not obliged to accept the results of this farce. In other words, if the trend for independence should win in said "plesbicite" the Congress of the United States does not promise to recognize the independence of Puerto Rico.

The Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL calls on all the Committees of Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America to express in an active and militant manner their solidarity with the people of Puerto Rico in their struggle for national independence and also suggests that they hold acts of support of the struggle of these people, on the 23rd. of September.

Likewise, it calls for the condemnation and unmasking of this gross farce of the plebiscite which Yankee imperialism proposes to impose in 1967 on the people of Puerto Rico, against the wishes of these people, also expressing their unanimous repulse to the criminal imposition of a blood tribute, to be paid by Puerto Rican youth by means of the application in Puerto Rico, of the Law of Universal Conscription in the imperialist army of the United States.

The Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL appeals to all the Committees of Solidarity of all the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America, to implemente the General Resolution of the Political Commission on Colonialism and Neo-Colonialism and the Resolution of Puerto Rico, adopted by the First Tricontinental Conference, expressing their most energic support to the Puertorican people and its vanguard, the Pro-Independence Movement, in their struggle against colonial domination by the United States, during the celebration of this Journey of Solidarity.

Executive Secretariat
of the OSPAAAL

Havana, September 1st. 1966

Appeal of solidarity with the people of **MOZAMBIQUE**

APPEAL BY THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE SOLIDARITY OF THE PEOPLES OF AFRICA, ASIA AND LATIN AMERICA ON BEHALF OF THE PEOPLE OF MOZAMBIQUE

On September 25th., the People of Africa, Asia and Latin America will celebrate the Journey of Solidarity with the people of Mozambique.

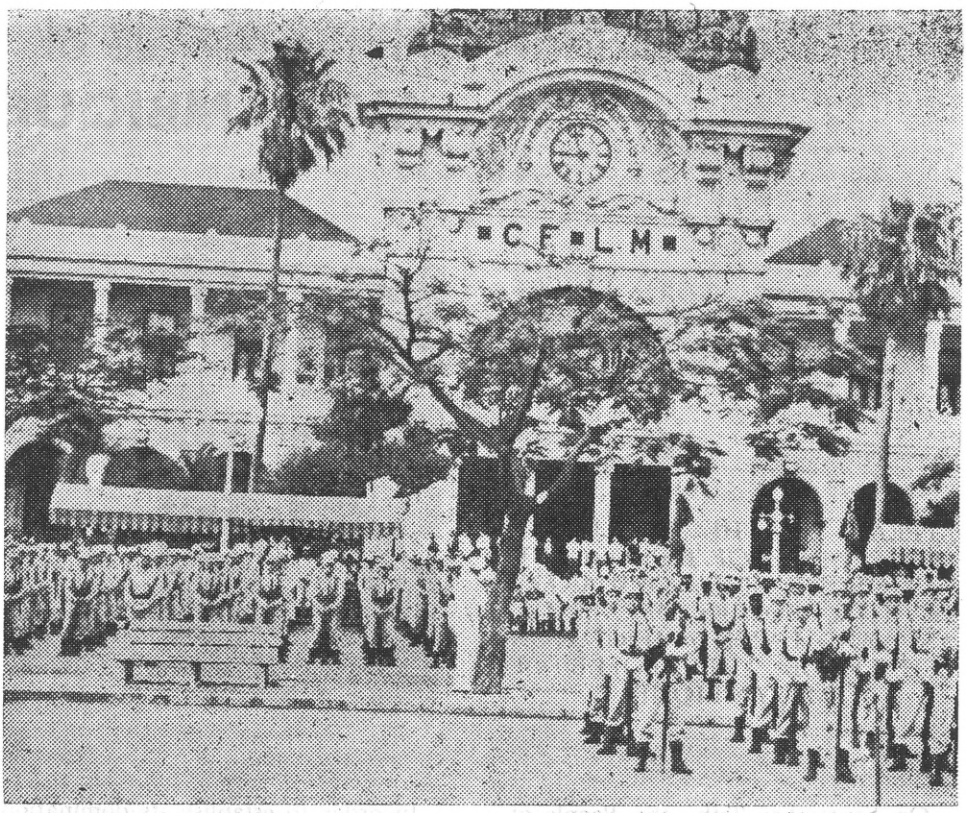
It is a well known fact that Portugal was the first European country to practice colonialist expansion and also the first to practice systematically the slave trade.

It was towards the year 1508 that Portugal started to settle Mozambique, after several years of resistance by the African population of the country.

In spite of its large military force during that era, Portugal was not actually able to impose its dominion on those peoples until after the Berlin Conference in 1885, date when the European powers allotted the African continent among themselves.

In order to establish its domination of the People of Mozambique, Portugal undertook the total destruction of the traditional economic and social structures and promulgated a colonial law in 1930. This colonial law was abrogated in 1951, and the name of "Overseas Portugal" substituted by that of "Overseas Province", as per part II, Chapter VII of the Constitution.

In 1961, Mozambique, having a surface of 783,030 km.^{2} had more than 6,332.000 inhabitants, of which 6,200.000 were Africans to whom the colonial régime had denied the most fundamental political rights and civil liberties, thus leaving their person and their properties unprotected. They are also submitted to a series of judicial and administrative controls which are part of a system of colonial exploitation and of oppression.



. . .a military force amounting to 50,000 soldiers.

The system of "assimilation", based on a juridical philosophical concept, is nothing but a racist manoeuver of Portuguese colonialism, whose aim is the perpetuation of servitude and the political dominion and economic exploitation of the African people.

Pretending to carry out "reforms" the Portuguese Government of Salazar, has adopted a Legislation aiming at the furthering of the Portuguese-European colonization of the African territories, with the sole purpose of perpetuating Portuguese colonial domination. The so-called 1961 "reforms" are nothing more than a farce, a pretext after the former colonial policy, according to which, Africans are deprived of their fundamental rights and are submitted to governmental control and brutal oppression.

The economy of Mozambique and of the other Portuguese territories is almost totally based on exploitation of the African hand-labor within the frame of the forced-labor system.

Every year, hundreds of thousands of Africans are hired out by the fascist government of South Africa, to be used in the mines. The Africans of Mozambique are victims of colonialist oppression under its most cruel phase. All

forms of political opposition are brutally smothered by a diverse number of methods such as: assassination of leaders, imprisonment, torture, corporal punishment using a leather whip (chichote), a club or a whip with iron extremities, forced labor, deportation, repression carried out by a pitiless police force, and military measures; control of the locomotions of Africans, severe censure, inhuman tortures, illegal imprisonment, summary executions terrorism and militarization (50,-000 soldiers).

The policy on education followed by Portugal in those colonies has the purpose of preventing the large majority of the population from acquiring even an elemental education, which enables them to know their rights and to struggle actively for their attainment.

The nationalists of Mozambique have decided to raise up in arms against all these fascist manoeuvers and to liberate their country from the colonial yoke.

The uprising which took place in January 1961, paved the way for the revolution of the people of Mozambique, against tyranny, injustice, slavery and exploitation of man by man.

All progressive movements have united in order to constitute a common struggling front against Portuguese colonialism, supported by NATO.

Day after day great victories are achieved by the patriots. Portugal, seeing the approach of the day of its final defeat and its expulsion from the African continent, tries now to engage itself in a new "Holy Alliance", with the fascist régimes of Rhodesia and South Africa. Confronting all these manoeuvers which represent an enormous threat, as well as a serious danger to both the African continent and to world peace, the Executive Secretariat of the Organization of the Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America, appeals to all National Committees and to all progressive organizations of the world to celebrate the 25th. of September the Journey of Solidarity with the courageous and struggling people of Mozambique, to offer moral and material support to the Liberation Front of Mozambique (FRELIMO).

THIS GREAT HUMANITY HAS SAID "ENOUGH!",
AND HAS STARTED TO MOVE FORWARD!

AGAINST THE YANKEE AGGRESSION TO CAMBODIA

Declaration of the Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL, relative to the indiscriminated bombardment and machine gunning of Northamerican imperialism against the territory of the Kingdom of Cambodia

Before its increasing failures in the war of aggression against South Vietnam, Yankee imperialism has massively sent its expeditionary troops to that country, intensified and expanded the war in that zone, has increased its escalating air war of destruction against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, has reinforced its armed intervention in the Kingdom of Laos and has used Thai as well as South Vietnamese mercenaries and Khmer Serey, in order to provoke and to attack the Kingdom of Cambodia.

This action, carried out in an openly provocative manner by the Johnson administration, is part of his plan to extend the war of aggression to the countries of Indochina and at the same time, aims at saving the present situation of defeat which he is undergoing in the aggression to South Vietnam.

The Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL expresses its most energetic condemnation before this state of affairs and calls on all peoples of the world, especially the Northamerican people, to increase their struggle with the purpose of forcing Yankee imperialism to stop, immediately, its criminal aggressive actions and plans mentioned above, and to respect the in-

dependence and the neutrality of the Kindom of Cambodia. In this respect, the Secretariat declares that North-american imperialism will have to assume all the responsibility for the aggressive actions in this zone.

The Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL proclaims its full approval and support to the Declaration emitted on August 3rd. 1966 by the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia, exposing its fair and firm position.

The Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL is convinced that, regardless of how cruel and barbarian the Yankees may be, the people of Cambodia, with its decision to fight till victory, with the solidarity and support of the peoples of Indochina, Asia, Africa and Latin America and of the other progressive countries throughout the whole world, will surely defeat the criminal actions and dirty manoeuvers of Yankee imperialism and its lackeys and will succeed in defending its independence and neutrality, thus contributing to the cause of the struggle for national independence and for the defense of the peace of the peoples of Indochina, Asia, Africa, Latin America and of the whole world.

The Meeting in Manila:

TO INCREASE EVEN MORE, THE WAR OF AGGRESSION OF U.S. IMPERIALISM AGAINST VIET-NAM

During the days of October 24 and 25th, the President of the United States, Lyndon B. Johnson had a meeting in Manila, Philippines, with the Chiefs of the Governments of Australia, New Zealand, the puppet regimes of South Korea, Thailand, and Philippines — all satellite countries of the United States, who are participating in the war of aggression in South Viet-Nam, as well as the traitor Nguyen Cao Ky.

Exactly like in the last visit of the Secretary of Defense of the United States to Saigon, and the massive concentration of Northamerican expeditionary troops in South Viet-Nam, Johnson's recent meeting with his lackeys in Manila has no other purpose the but to intensify and increase, even more, the war of aggression of U.S. imperialism against Viet-Nam. Endeavoring to mask its true intentions, this action has been preceded by "a peace campaign", which they have so noisily been preaching lately, especially after the speech made by Goldberg, U.S. ambassador in the UNO, which was filled with deceitful words.

The meeting in Manila has evidenced once more the new methods of U.S. imperialism in its ward of aggression against Viet-Nam; that of "using the Asians to combat against the Asians" —in just the same manner in which they have applied the "interamerican" policy against the peoples of Latin America— all of which resembles the Seventh Conference of Military Chiefs of America, currently meeting in Argentina.

In the middle of the year 1965, the special war of Yankee imperialism in South Viet-Nam with over 600,000 puppet troops duly organized, trained, equipped and commanded by the United States then passed on to the stage of taking direct participation in the war, massively introducing its expeditionary troops in South Viet-Nam, in a vain attempt to save the puppet

army. Nevertheless, they failed in the same first stage of the local war they had unleashed, and carried out with their own troops. And the failure was not merely a military setback. With this frantic and piratical action, Yankee imperialism has patently shown its aggressive and bellicose nature, and is, therefore, being severely condemned by all the peoples of the world, including the Northamerican people. It is because of this that they are trying to press treir satellites in the meeting of Manila, so that they may furnish additional cannon fodder for the battle-fields of South Viet-Nam and in this manner share the burden of the war and hide their sole and truly criminal responsibility, in an effort to avoid the repulse of World Public Opinion, especially at a time when they are preparing for the forthcoming elections in their country, which will be held next November.

The Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL severely condemns the meeting held in Manila between the Yankee aggressors and their lackeys and energically denounces the methods and manoeuvers carried out by Northamerican imperialism with the purpose of intensifying and expanding its war of aggression in Viet-Nam.

The Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL advises the lackeys of Yankee imperialism in the countries of Australia, New Zealand, Thailand, Philippines, as well as the puppet clique of South Korea, that if they stoop to barter the sacred interests of their countries, and send their young men to serve as cannon fodder for the war of Yankee imperialism, they are merely casting themselves into a sea of flames, served for traitors to their motherland.

The Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL appeals to all the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America, as well as to all progressive peoples of the world, actively to struggle against the manoeuvers and despicable acts destined to increase the war of aggression in Viet-Nam, exhorting them to give their support and heartfelt assistance to the people of Viet-Nam, so that they may defeat, once and for all, the brutal war of aggression of Yankee imperialism.

The Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL extends its appeal, especially to the people of North America, and the peoples of Australia, New Zealand, South Korea, Thailand an the Philippines, so that they may increase their respective struggles against Yankee aggression in Viet-Nam. NOT ONE CENT, NOT ONE LIFE, TO DEFEND THE INTERESTS OF THE NORTHAMERICAN WAR MERCHANTS!

DOWN WITH YANKEE IMPERIALISM!

THE HEROIC PEOPLE OF VIET-NAM WILL WIN!

THIS GREAT HUMANITY HAS SAID "ENOUGH", AND HAS STARTED TO MOVE FORWARD!

Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL
Havana, November 3rd, 1966

EFFECTIVE AND MILITANT MOTTO OF THE IV CLAE:

FOR THE ANTI-IMPERIALIST UNION OF THE LATIN AMERICAN STUDENTS

The motto "For the anti-imperialist union of the Latin American Students" headed the summons to the IV Congress of Latin American Students, which successfully convened in Havana, Cuba, Free Territory of America, from July 29th. to August 11th. The speeches of the 22 Delegations of this Continent, who participated in the events as delegates, as well as those of the guests, which brought up to 41 the total numbers or organi-

zations that attended the Congress, all stressed the combative slogan.

A total of 76 Resolutions were approved by the assistants to the Congress, comprising the will of the Latin American students to fight resolutely against the Northamerican imperialism, oppose by the force of arms the oppressive plans of the imperialists, and stating once more the militant solidarity of the students of America with all the people who struggle for their liberation.

The General Resolution of the IV CLAE crearly states that "one of the characteristics of the present situation is the growing, uninterrupted up surge of the decided action of the people to obtain their complete and genuine liberation"; that "the Yankee imperialists proclaim with inconceivable cynicism, their so-called right to intervene militarily in other countries, and seek for formulas with which to legalize these pretentions and camouflage their true character of "gendarmes" of the international reaction", and that it all constitutes an expression that the true character and the aggressive nature of imperialism has not changed and that it will never, by its own will, renounce its policy of subjugation, exploitation and looting"; and that "faced with this reality, the people and the students, as an integral part of them, seek the road of liberation and enacting the principal historic role entrusted to them, are opposing to the reactionary violence, the revolutionary violence".

The General Resolution of the Congress specifies also that "To the violence of the enemy we must reply with the revolutionary violence; to the systematic repression and the outrage, with the armed struggle, with the increase of the frontal battle which, in ever mounting numbers, the glorius guerrillas are staging in all the mountains of America: with the gradual increase of the actions of the popular masses and among them, the student movement, bringing a new depth to the courageous action which extends from the mountains to the valleys. This is clearly shown by the example of the Cuban Revolution. This is also shown by the brave fighters, who, in our various countries, have risen up in arms, to wipe out all vestiges of imperialist exploitation".

PAST HISTORY OF THE IV CLAE:

The idea of holding these meetings of the Latin American Students, on a continental level, was born during the decade of the years 55, culminating in the First CLAE, which convened in Montevideo, Uruguay, in 1955. In this Congress, fundamental organizational matters were discussed, for the convening of the II Congress, —La Plata, Argentine, 1957— in which the policy which should govern the action of the national student unions, was defined. After 1959, the III CLAE was held in Caracas, Venezuela; in this event the political trend upheld by the university associations was deepened. In 1961, the IV CLAE should have been held in Natal, Brazil, but the manoeuvers of reaction prevented this event from being held.

Later, when the First Seminar of Economic and Social Integration was held in Montevideo, in 1961, with the participation of 27 national student unions, in a meeting held parallel to the Seminar, it was agreed to make an appeal for the IV CLAE; this was done in a meeting of the Preparatory Committee, which met in Havana, naming this capital as the site of the event.

DELEGATIONS:

The IV Congress of Latin American Students marks an important milestone in the actions of the student movement in the continent. The subsequent pro-

nouncements of the delegates, resolved to guide the actions of the masses towards the conquest of their rights, make it possible to further the growth of the student movemet and its decided confrontation with the repression of the oligarchies and tyrants, directed by Northamerican imperialism. In the IV CLAE participated, as official delegates, representations from Argentine Guatemala, Panama, Cuba, Santo Domingo, Venezuela, Martinique, West Indies, French Guiana, Jamaica, Porto Rico, Haiti, Guyana, Colombia, Ecuador, Guadalupe, Uruguay, Nicaragua, Mexico, Peru, Bolivia, Costa Rica and Brazil. This last country attended as a guest.

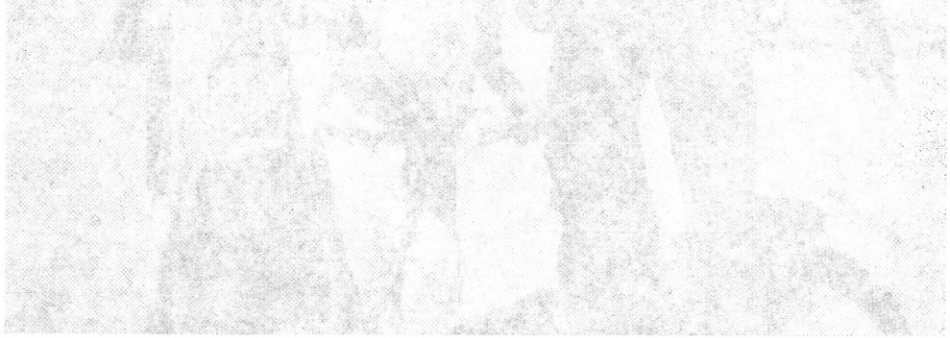
There were also present as observers, delegations from five countries, and numerous fraternal delegates, among them the student organizations of the D.R.V., and South Vietnam, who were guests of honor of the Congress. At the suggestion of the delegation of Venezuela, they were given a sub-machine gun and a flag of the FALN (Armed Forces of National Liberation). The flag of the National Front of Liberation of South Vietnam presided the sessions of the Congress.

RESOLUTIONS:

The Resolutions of the IV CLAE reflect the will and decision to fight of the Latin American student body, and in all of them are indicated the fundamental aspects discussed in the matters comprised in the agenda of the Congress. Among the most important may be found those that define the consistent position of the students in favor of the armed struggle as a means of attaining liberation, and the Resolutions creating the OCLAE (Continental Latin American Organization of Students), the Latin American Committee of Solidarity with Vietnam, and the Call for a Meeting of Students of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

RESUME OF THE CONGRESS:

The flight of steps leading up to the University of Havana —a place that is a symbol of the heroic actions of the Cuban students and the struggles of the Cuban people, was the site selected to adjourn the IV Congress of Latin American Students. The summing up was made by Dr. Armando Hart, Secretary of Organization of the Cuban Communist Party.



The situation in GUATEMALA

After the military régime headed by Coronel Enrique Peralta Azurdia, imperialism wants to try out in Guatemala the establishment of a régime which is the combination of a so-called "representative democracy" and "gorillism".

The manoeuvering government, which arose from the compromises in last March's elections, has taken its first steps without being able to eliminate the menace of a military coup, which would once again place Guatemala, in form and in fact, in the era of the defying and assassin gorillas.

While analysing the Guatemala situation, we must point out that it was Northamerican imperialists —masters of the coutry's economy— who exerted pressure, after the recipe of "national reconstruction" of Peralta Azurdia's régime failed, who imposed a compromise between the Revolutionary Party and the military clique which resulted from the present state of "constitutionality".

The "Cross Operation", prepared by the military attachés of the U.S. Embassy in collaboration with the native gorillas to ensure the electoral fraud, was not successful. In view of the discontent expressed by the reaccionary officials for this adverse result, it was the very Embassy of the United States

that placated the differences and, on this basis, imposed a series of conditions to the Revolutionary Party in orden to "accept its electoral victory".

The Guatemalans voted against the Army and the dictatorship and chose between three bourgeois parties 1) the Institutional Democratic Party (PID), artificially created by the dictatorship to represent the agrarian bourgeoisie and the opportunist little bourgeoisie, without any apparent political position; 2) the National Liberation Movement (MLN), representing the more reactionary sectors of the land-holding oligarchy and of the urban classes; and 3) the Revolutionary Party (UR) which in the beginning was formed with the participation of the revolutionary members of the 1944 popular movement and was later converted by bourgeois elements into an opportunist and pro-imperialist organization.

The revolutionary sectores have de nounced that the pact between the military clique and the PR includes the following conditions: continuation of the struggle against the guerrilla fighters: continuation of the anti-communist direction of the official policies; and the inamobility of the military chiefs, unless the colonels which are in power since 1963 consent.

The PR will thus be obliged to govern under the pressure of the Army, which is always prepared to stage a coup d'etat whenever a "reform" affects their interest and those of the local oligarchy, serf to imperialism.

The truth is that the "new" government has started off with a heterogeneous cabinet, with prevailing rightist positions. Suffice it to point out that the Minister of Foreign Relations, Emilio Arenal Catalán, belonging to a family of lawyers traditionally at the service of the Northamerican enterprises, went directly from his desk in the "Electric Company of Guatemala" (Bond and Share) to this post in the Ministry.

The Army is unchangeable in its main cadres. The leadership of the General Staff was given to Coronel Doroteo Reyes, second man in the Peralta Azurdia régime. Coronel Reyes has received the highest decorations that the United States gives to Latin american military leaders. The atmosphere of conspiracy against the government presided by Professor Julio Cesar Mendez Montenegro has not disappeared.

That is why the Guatemalan Labor Party (communist) has repeatedly denounced that the present government, because of its origin and composition, will not be able to solve any of the fundamental problems that affect Guatemala and it has at the same time stated that in order to establish a popular democratic power, there is only the road of revolutionary violence.

It was to carry out this struggle that the Rebel Armed Forces were constituted as a political and military instrument of the Guatemalan people to lead the war. It is the peasants —66% of a more than 4 million population— who strengthen the RAF to the highest degree, from its underground organization, which is in charge of the political and supporting work, to the guerrilla ranks.

Commander Luis Turcios Lima, when he participated in the First Tricontinental Solidarity Conference (Havana, January 1966) declared that "the most advanced expression of the fight in Guatemala is constituted by the establishment of the first guerrilla zones and in particular, of the Guerrilla Front "Edgar Ibarra", which was formed more than two years ago." We must point out the growing tendency towards unity within the forces that have chosen the path of insurrection in Guatemala.

Recent declarations of the RAF, endorsed by Commander Turcios Lima and Bernardo Alvarado Monzon, on the occasion of the inauguration of the "new" government, point out that what exists is not exactly a government of the Revoluttionary Party, but "of that Party, jointly with reaccionary forces", which is equivalent, in certain aspects, to a continuation of the military dictatorship.

They also warn against the preparation of a new counter-guerrilla offensive by the Army, despite the oft proclaimed appeals for peace and harmony with the government and they point out the need "to create or to form", during the present revolutionary struggle, "a military force capable of deciding the defeat of this Army" and to support the new popular power; an army resulting from the guerrilla struggle.

They explain in relation to their policy of kindnappings, that no one can deny the revolutionaries the right to do justtice "because" everyone knows that no government or tribunal exist in Guatemala that is able to do it." A political criterion has always governed this kind of action, in the trying of the assassins and torturers as well as in the actions against the Army itself. That is the reason why the people has always supported them.

Last August, while establishing the directives to be followed by the forces that further the revolution in Guatemala, the RAF published a program of minimum demands for the working and peasant classes and for the other popular sectors.

Among these demands are: the effective validity of political rights and liberties; better working conditions and increase in salaries; opposition to dismissals and employers' retaliations; the right of the peasants to the land they till; against evictions and outrages in the countryside; braking the high cost of living and speculations with the people's hunger; against penetration and domination of imperialist capital; the ineludible defense of national sovereignty against interference of imperialism.

Declaration of the Secretary General of the OSPAAAL in the trial relative to BEN-BARKA

Mister President

Gentlemen members of this tribunal:

We appear in this trial in our capacity as Secretary General of the Organization of the Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America. We come here with the responsibility of speaking of the political thought of El Mehdi Ben Barka.

We first met Ben Barka in connection with the preparation of the First Tricontinental Conference. Is was Ben Barka who first saw, with meridian clarity, the importance of uniting the efforts of the three continents. The political figure of El Mehdi Ben Barka irrupted from the national frame of his country, to convert itself into the interpreter of the thoughts and necessities of the peoples of the three continents.

His efforts and his struggles of former years, striving to unite the peoples of Africa and Asia, were enlarged by the necessity of uniting this struggle to that of the peoples of Latin America.

Ben Barka interpreted this struggle of the peoples and dedicated to this end, all his thoughts, all his audacity and political courage. He worked for the First Tricontinental Conference with the same revolutionary enthusiasm which was characteristic of all his acts; he fully understood the importance of uniting the people in this struggle and faithfully interpreted who were the real enemies of these people. He understood who was the principal enemy of the people, and directed his main efforts in a constant battle against this principal enemy: Yankee imperialism.

PRESIDENT: This has nothing to do with the process, you may continue. (there are murmurs in the room).

OSMANY: El Mehdi Ben Barka travelled to Havana and while there, we had occasion to exchange views on the event being prepared, and discussed the necessity of planning for the first Conference, what could be termed the common strategy of the people against imperialism.

There we spoke of the difficulties we would confront, as at that time, the first steps were being taken, to prevent the Conference from taking place. During all these months, the first efforts were made to prevent the conference, and Ben Barka understood it, and was aware of everything that was taking place.

We also spoke of the danger inherent to the work of the Conference and the necessity that the President of the International Preparatory Committee

protect his life. Two months previous to the date of convening the conference,, the kidnapping and murder of El Mehdi Ben Barka took place!

How is it possible to think, Mr. President, that this kidnapping and assassination of a political nature, are not linked with the fundamental political activity undertaken by Ben Barka at that precise time?

We who knew Ben Barka's thought, the importance he gave to the Conference, who realized that he had stopped being national political leader, to become a leader of tricontinental stature, can not separate his kidnapping and murder from the First Tricontinental Conference.

Ben Barka saw the struggle of his people united to the struggle of the peoples of the three continentes, he understood the struggle of his people just as he understood the struggle of the other peoples of the world. The people interested in stopping the Conference knew quite well the importance of the role played by Ben Barka in this event; they knew that Ben Barka was the factor of unity in the struggle of the three continents; they knew that at that time their principal and most dangerous enemy was Ben Barka.

Is it possible that the people who planned and carried out the kidnapping and assassination of Ben Barka may have done it all, totally unconnected with all this?

It is not possible to think that we are dealing with the assassination of a Moroccan political leader, but of the murder of an international political leader, and we must think that is was done with the permission and the participation of the principal enemy of the peoples. Is it possible to think that this deed may have been performed without the participation of the Central Intelligency Agency of the United States? (Murmurs in the room).

PRESIDENT: Do not write this phrase. The traslater completes the translation of the phrase.

PRESIDENT: This phrase was not heard by anyone, and will not appear in the summary.

OSMANY: Mr. President: the people of the world, the progressive people of the world have their eyes on this tribunal and expect that it may fully fulfill its duty and condemn each and everyone of the guilty persons in this room, as well as the guilty ones who are outside of it. That this tribunal may condemn those who have committed this monstruous crime...

PROSECUTOR: That is why I am here, I am the one who asks for the penalty to be applied (Murmurs in the room).

PRESIDENT: You must continue the exposition, if you have anything more to say.

OSMANY: Mr. President: We demand this from the Tribunal, because it was so agreed by the First Conference of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, in one of its resolutions, and all the peoples of the world expect that justice may be applied, both to general Oufkir, and each of the others who may be guilty...

PRESIDENT: (Interrupts the translators) "do not translate".

(The translator continues translating).

PRESIDENT: "I am the President, and I forbid you to continue translating".

(There are murmurs in the room).

PRESIDENT: The witness may continue, if he has anything further to say.

OSMANY: Mr. President: Condemn the material authors, who have been the tools used for committing this horrible crime, —the people will be in charge of punishing the intellectual author of same— Yankee imperialism!

(Murmurs in the room).

Paris, September 30th., 1966.

WORLD SOLIDARITY WITH LAOS

After the cruel wars against French colonialism and the japanese occupation, the people of Laos proclaimed their independence on October 12th., 1966.

The reactionary elements started immediately to conspire against the right of the people of Laos to give themselves the government that would best serve their national interests. During the period of time comprised from 1946 to 1962, the Laotian patriots wrote heroic pages filled with revolutionary fervor in all their battles, first against French aggression and later against the Yankee imperialists and their local satellites.

The military victories of the patriotic forces, headed by the Neo-Lao-Haksat, the rapid development of the Revolutionary Movement in the whole country and the enormous prestige of its leader, obliged the Northamerican government to sit down to the conference table and sign the so-called Geneva Agreements of 1962, relative to Laos wherein it was clearly stipulated that this country had the right to peace, neutrality and national unity. As a result of those agreements, a National Coalition Government was created, integrated by the three principal forces of the country who had, as their immediate task, the reconstruction of the nation and the achievement of the internal conditions that would make it possible to implement the Geneva Agreements. However, later on, the Northamerican imperialists both directly and through their puppets, not only violated these agreements, as well as the provious ones, signed in 1954 — also in Geneva— but they even increased the violence of their criminal and piratical aggression, destroying all the agreements that had been reached, and making it impossible for the Tripartite Coalition Government to function. The use of its puppets in Thailand and South Vietnam in its new aggressions, the sending of thousands of "advisors" and Northamerican and satellite military personnel; the infiltration of counter-revolutionary bandits in the liberated zones; the shipment of arms and munitions, together with the increase of more than 50% of the strength of the traitor's army; the methods of war of total destruction and

the massacre of the people of Laos, by the bombardment of the liberated zones, using even B-52 planes, all go to prove the true character of the Yankee aggressor.

At present, it is common knowledge that the military strategy of the Yankee imperialists in the Asian Southwest plans the invasion of Middle and Southern Laos by Yankee troops, in an attempt to crush the liberation movement of that country and extend the war of aggression in South Vietnam towards the territory of Laos.

Faced with the aggressions and the piratical plans of imperialists, the people of Laos offers a firm resistance and constitutes an ever increasing example to the peoples of the three continents.

The patriotic forces have obtained notable success in their struggle, having liberated already approximately 2/3 of the territory, and over half of the population, and combating the enemy with growing force and success.

There is not the slightest doubt that the people of Laos will be victorious, that the Yankee aggressors will be defeated and that Laos, as the other peoples of the so called Peninsula of Indochina, will force the invaders to pay a high price for their crimes.

As a demonstration of solidarity with the heroic struggle that these heroic people of Laos have been carrying on during the past several years.

As condemnation of the criminal aggression of the United States and its satellites to which this sister country is subjected, the Permanent Executive Secretariat of the Organization of the Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America (OSPAAAL):
AGREES:

To celebrate, on October 12th., the Tricontinental Journey of Militant Solidary with the people of Laos; demanding that the Government of the United States respect the Geneva Agreements of 1962 relative to Laos, withdraw its troops, arms and war materiel and those of its satellites; ceasing immediately its piratical incursions and bombardments of the liberated zones, now under the control of the patriotic Laotian army, and the question of Laos be settled, as stipulated in the Manifest of October 13th., 1965, issued after the Political Pact between the forces of the Neo-Lao-Hatsak, and the Neutralist Patriotic Forces of Laos.

APPEALS: to the Solidarity Committees, the progressive organizations, the men and women who fight for a better destiny for humanity, to implement this agreement of the Permanent Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL, showing, in this manner, the profound disgust felt by all the people of the world for the bloody orgy and criminal aggressions of Yankee imperialism.

THIS GREAT HUMANITY HAS SAID "ENOUGH!",
AND HAS STARTED TO MOVE FORWARD!

OCTOBER 29th: BEN BARKA'S MEMORIAL DAY

DECLARATION ON THE OCCASION OF THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE DISAPPEARANCE OF THE REVOLUTIONARY LEADER EL MEHDI BEN BARKA

On October the 29th., 1965, the dissappearance of the Moroccan leader, El Mehdi Ben Barka occurred, precisely at the moment when an enormous work was being developed in relation with the preparations for the Tricontinental Conference.

Ben Barka was the most outstanding leader of the revolutionary opposition wing in his country and had become one of the most important promoters of that historic meeting, which was about to be held only 90 miles away from the most powerful of all imperialisms in the world, the United States of America. Revolutionaries from the three continents would join in this event with the purpose of working out a world-wide strategy of the revolutionary peoples who are struggling in order to confront the imperialist world-wide strategy.

Ben Barka had not only fostered the principle of unity among the peoples, but he also was fully aware of the ideological content of the Tricontinental Conference, which converted it in a historic event where the two greatest contemporary trends of the World Revolution would be represented: the trend of the Socialist Revolution and the parallel trend of the Revolution for National Liberation.

The Tricontinental Conference was the most important anti-imperialist event to be held within the last few

years. Therefore the international reaction used Ben Barka as the first target of its criminal efforts to hinder its celebration.

The United States, heading the reactionary international forces, are the intellectual directors behind Ben Barka's kidnapping and assassination. To achieve this purpose, they have used the most bitter enemies of the Moroccan leader as the material executers: General Oufkir, Minister of the Interior of Morocco, and Dlimi, Chief of the Security of that same country, both of them connected with hired thugs and international gangsters.

During their long history of oppression and repacious and criminal exploitation, the imperialists have resorted to many different methods, including kidnapping, life-prison terms, tortures, and have even committed murder in the most diverse forms.

Africa witnessed the poisoning of Felix Roland Moumie, leader of Cameroon, and the assassination of Patricio Lumumba, hero of the struggle for national independence and the unity of the Congo and of all Africa. The hand of imperialism has been present in each of these crimes as it is likewise present in the kidnapping of Ben Barka, who was also fighting for the same ideals for which these heroes were killed. Courageous men like Augusto Cesar Sandino and Julio Antonio Mella, tireless strugglers against the Yankee hegemony, were wickedly and cowardly assassinated in Latin America, by order of their enemies. Pedro Albizu Campos, the brave fighter against Yankee colonialism in Puerto Rico, suffered for years confinement and tortures in the imperialist dungeons which gradually destroyed his life.

Recently, Fabricio Ojeda, Commander of the Venezuelan guerrilla forces, was also vilely executed by Yankee orders, carried out by Leoni's gorillas. In Indonesia, the principal revolutionary leaders have been savagely massacred by the military hordes operating at the service of imperialism, which has launched a criminal campaign of annihilation against the military communists.

The Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL, deeply grieved by the tragic incident occurred to Ben Barka, expresses its strong condemnation of the criminal policy carried out by the imperialist forces in order to accomplish the physical extermination of the fighters for the liberation of the peoples living under oppression. On account of this, at the present time when the last effort is being made to reveal all the true facts concerning the fate of Ben Barka and to let justice be severely imposed on those who are guilty for this crime, our Organization has agreed to send its Secretary General in representation of the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America, to participate as a moral witness in the trial which is being held for the kidnapping and assassination of the late President of the International Preparatory Committee of the First Tricontinental Conference and one of its most enthusiastic promoters.

The Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL, realizing the magnitude of the effort made by Ben Barka in order to enhance the unity of the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America in their struggle against imperialism:

CONDEMS the imperialist forces, headed by Yankee imperialism and Moroccan reactionaries, of being the intellectual and material directors of the kidnapping and assassination of Ben Barka.

DEMANDS that the material authors of this action be severely punished, be they in Morocco, France or any other part of the world.

EXHORTS all member organizations of the OSPAAAL and all progressive and revolutionary forces of the world to develop an ample mobilization in regards to these decisions.

DECLARES the 29th. of October, date of the kidnapping, as a day of **homage to Ben Barka** and calls on all revolutionaries to commemorate that day as an expression of solidarity with the brave Moroccan leader, as a tribute to his memory and his anti-imperialist thought, in honor to his struggle for the attainment of the Tricontinental unity; thus evidencing also, the strongest condemnation of the criminal actions carried out by the reactionary political leaders and the sincere homage to all martyrs who, victimized by this policy, have enriched with their blood the future of our people.

THIS GREAT HUMANITY HAS SAID "ENOUGH!",
AND HAS STARTED TO MOVE FORWARD!

Havana, September 29th., 1966.

THE INDONESIAN PEOPLE WILL WIN!

For the past year, since October of 1965, the Indonesian reactionaries, after usurping the power, carry out in Indonesia the orders of Yankee imperialism, employing an archireactionary policy in order to destroy the advances attained by the people, and instauring a fascist and dictatorial régime, thus converting Indonesia in a new type colony of the Yankee imperialism. The reactionary army officers have unleashed a reign of terror, assassination and looting, making the existence of the people of Indonesia a most miserable one, and endangering the lives of millions of persons. The Indonesian reactionaries have turned this lovely country into a veritable slaughter-house. Nearly half a million Indonesian patriots have been savagely murdered. The officers who unlawfully wield the power, have carried out several incredibly cruel campaigns of "white terror", machinegunning the population, disembowelling women, children and many chinese residents in Indonesia; this in addition to the millions of persons who have been imprisonned and tortured.

All power in Indonesia is concentrated in the hands of the reactionary leaders Nasution and Suharto, who are faithful lackeys of Northamerican imperialism, and the most dangerous enemies of the people of Indonesia. They had, for quite some time, tried to destroy the Indonesian revolution, but their treacherous plans had not been carried out. However, now that they have finally succeeded in their uprising and are occupying provisionally an advantegeous position, they are bent on taking their revenge on the people. They have repeated in Indonesia the type of massacres which the savage Ngo Dinh Diem used in South Vietnam, under the heading of "Campaign for denouncing and eliminating communists".

Obeying the orders of their Yankee Masters, the gorillas have abandoned the anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist and anti-neocolonialist line maintained for years by the people of Indonesia, and the former government. Now allied with the reactionaries in Malasia, Thailand, and the Philippines, they have become the allies of the Japanese militarists, in order to help carry out the plans of plunder and aggressions of Yankee imperialism.

The imperialists, headed by the United States of North America, have felt overjoyed by the criminal acts committed by the reactionary forces in Indonesia. But history will teach them the lesson they so reachly deserve. In the process of development of human society, the revolutionary movements have always been earmarked by their unceasing and inevitable advances. However, the path of the revolution is not always straight; there are times and places where the revolution encounters difficulties, and is obliged to retreat temporarily, however, in the end, the people will be able to over-

come this setback and take even more impetuous steps forward. The history of mankind is written with the blood of the millions of fighters, of the oppressed peoples, who rise up to struggle against imperialism, in the assurance of their inevitable victory. Is it not true that the tyrants of the medioeval times as well as the fascist Hitler and Mussolini have suffered the most ignominious destiny?

The events which have occurred in Indonesia are not anything new in history. However, in the present conditions of the world, when the forces of the revolution are carrying out an offensive on a worldwide scale, and especially when the revolutionary storms have risen uncontrollably over the continents of Asia, Africa and Latin America, the people of Indonesia will not have to endure its hardships for hundreds, not even for dozens of years, as was the case with the people who lived in the Middle Ages or under the fascist régimes. Naturally, neither the reactionary Nasution or Suharto will be able to avoid meeting the same final end of Hitler, Mussolini or, more recently, Ngo Dinh Diem.

The Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL denounces energically before world public opinion of the three continents the criminal acts perpetrated by the Indonesian reactionaries and demand that they inmediately cease in their campaigns of terror against the people and the progressive patriots of Indonesia.

The Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL urgently appeals to the National Committes and the people of the three continents, as well as the International Organizations, the peoples of the world and all the peace loving people, to organize efficient acts of support and solidarity with the people of Indonesia, who are struggling to stop the bloody hands of the "gorillas" in Indonesia and overthrow the fascist dictatorship, imposed by the reactionaries of that country.

The Secretariat of the OSPAAAL is firmly convinced that the people of Indonesia, because of its long tradition of revolutionary struggle, will overcome all the difficulties it encounters at present and will eventually overthrow the reactionary forces, carrying forward the revolution in order to conquer true independence, democracy and freedom. Nothing can force the wheel of history to retrace its steps. The people of Indonesia will win.

THIS GREAT HUMANITY HAS SAID "ENOUGH!",

AND HAS STARTED TO MOVE FORWARD!

Havana, the 29th. of September 1966.

THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT
OF THE OSPAAAL

VAN TROI:

TO LIVE AS HE LIVED

APPEAL OF THE SECRETARIAT OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE SOLIDARITY OF THE PEOPLES OF AFRICA, ASIA AND LATIN AMERICA, ON THE OCCASION OF THE II ANNIVERSARY OF THE ASSASSINATION OF THE MARTYR AND HERO NGUYEN VAN TROI

On October 15th., 1964, Yankee imperialism and its lackeys cowardly murdered the South Vietnamese hero "Nguyen Van Troi", intending to weaken the will of struggle of his people. But the result was not as they had wished and the revolutionary activities of Nguyen Van Troi, as well as the last minutes of his life, left a brilliant example for the people and the youth of Vietnam, an example of patriotism that has caused other dozens of thousands of new Nguyen Van Trois to come forward, to advance in order to vanquish the Yankee aggressors, and continue waging the battle of liberation of the South Vietnamese people, under the direction of the National Front of Liberation of South Vietnam, achieving one victory after another. Nguyen Van Troi has also become, for the youth and the other peoples of the world, a shining example of revolutionary heroism, hence millions of men and

women in the whole world feel respect and admiration for Nguyen Van Troi, and feel impelled to follow his example.

This year, the Tricontinental Committee of Support to Vietnam, together with the Continental Organization of Latin-american Students, have decided to commemorate, solemnly and with deep emotion, the Anniversary of the Assassination of Nguyen Van Troi. The Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL applauds this initiative and exhorts all the National Committees and all the peoples of the three continents to commemorate this date, increasing their solidarity with the people of Vietnam, furthering even more all activities in order to support and aid, with greater efficacy, its heroic battle against the Yankee aggressors, so that it may, achieve even greater victories.

LONG LIVE THE REVOLUTIONARY SPIRIT OF NGUYEN VAN TROI!

DOWN WITH THE AGGRESSIVE YANKEE IMPERIALISM!

VIETNAM WILL WIN!

LONG LIVE THE MILITANT SOLIDARITY AMONG THE PEOPLES OF AFRICA, ASIA AND LATIN AMERICA!

THIS GREAT HUMANITY HAS SAID "ENOUGH" AND HAS STARTED TO MOVE FORWARD!

Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL

Havana, October 6, 1966

THIS GREAT HUMANITY HAS SAID "ENOUGH!", AND HAS STARTED TO MOVE FORWARD!

DECLARATION RELATIVE TO THE MEETING OF THE CHIEFS OF THE AMERICAN ARMIES

During these days, the sessions of the Seventh Conference of the Chiefs of the American Armies are about to begin in the city of Mar del Plata, Argentina, under the patronage of the Northamerican Pentagon and the Interamerican Board of Defense, thus accomplishing a new phase in the interventionist and repressive policy carried out in Latin America by Northamerican imperialism.

Such Conference is part of the whole Yankee strategy striving to perpetuate its colonial and neo-colonial domination of the Latin America countries, converting them into its own and the measures to be taken against the movements for national liberation in support of the United States aggressive policy implemented throughout the world, and the schemes attempting to further the control and the penetration

exercized by the Yankee Pentagon over the Latin American armies, unifying the counter-revolutionary strategy of all reactionary forces of the Continent.

The schemes of the Seventh Conference of the Chiefs of the American Armies represent the support to the measures of blockade and chastisement adopted against Cuba; they represent the support and the aid given by the Latin American puppets and gorillas to the Yankee intervention in the Dominican Republic and the projects of creating the so-called "Interamerican Peace Corps"; they stand for the support and the assistance given by these anti-national elements to the dirty war unleashed by the United States against the courageous Vietnamese people, in which they are using Latin American young men as "cannon fodder"; they finally uphold the support and the aid to the war mongering plans and the aggressive policy of the Northamerican imperialism on a world-wide scale.

Likewise, the Seventh Conference of the Chiefs of the American Armies is part of the U. S. continental strategy whose objective is to halt the development of the revolutionary movement of Latín America and the definitive liberation of more than two hundred million human beings, living under exploitation and oppression as a result of the intervention imposed by Yankee imperialism and the betrayal of the oligarchies and the national mercenaries. The revolutionary acttivities carried out in Latin America supported by the new expressions evidenced in the recent important journeys of struggle, launched by the students in Brazil and Argentina, which have been already extended into other countries of the continent, constitute a serious danger to the interests of the Yankees and their puppets, especially to the gorilla régimes of those countries. All these matters will also be themes for discussion in that meeting. The principal objectives of this Conference will be the schemes against the peoples of Guatemala, Venezuela, Colombia and Perú which have reached an increasingly strong armed struggle for their national liberation.

Scarcely a month ago, the First Interamerican Congress of the Uniformed Police, was convened in Lima, Perú, on august 31st. Its main objective was to constitute a continental system of repression against the movement for national liberation, for which purpose it was agreed to create the Interamerican Association of the Uniformed Police, established in Lima, Perú.

A few days before, from the 22nd to the 25th. of August, the Fifth Interamerican Naval Conference was held in Caracas with the like purpose of adding the Latin American naval forces to the aggressive designs of the Yankee Pentagon. This Conference was followed by anti-submarine naval manoeuvers ,as part of the program of military exercises under the name of "Unitas".

At the same time, furthering their interventionist continental policy, Northamerican imperialism, pretends to gather all Latin American Chiefs of State in a conclave of puppets for the purpose of "discussing the economic problems", thus promoting the "establishment" of a "Latin American Common Market" that would only serve as a facade behind which to hide a new feature of the penetration of the Northamerican capital investments which practically exercises absolute control on the economic life of all countries located South of the Rio Bravo.

At the same time these manoeuvers are being performed, imperialism carries out an increasing intervention in the ideological, cultural and trade union fields, intensifying its propaganda and cultural campaigns relative to the "American Way of Life", financing

pseudorevolutionary and reformist movements, organizing schools for "yellow syndicate leaders", such as the so-called Labour Institute for the development of a Free Syndicalism; carrying out campaigns of espionage, as the Camelot-Plan in Chile and the Sympathetic Operation in Colombia; all this with the purpose of establishing a reactionary blockade in ordere to isolate and repress the struggle of the Latin American peoples against the oppression and the exploitation of imperialism.

Facing the increasing interventionist manoeuvers of Northamerican imperialism in the Latin American Continent, The Executive Secretariat of the Organization of the Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America:

Strongly **DENOUNCES** The Seventh Conference of the Chiefs of American Armies as being part of an imperialist plot against the Latin American revolutionary movement for national liberation.

CONDEMNS the participation of the military representatives of the Latin America oligarchies in this meeting, as a betrayal to the legitimate interests of the Latin American peoples.

EXHORTS all revolutionary movements of the three continents to denounce and to impede, by furthering their struggle, the establishment of a system by which Yankee imperialism will be permitted to develop its continental strategy against the anti-imperialist struggle in Latin American.

CALLS on all revolutionary and struggling peoples of the world to develop more effective actions of support to the movements for national liberation particulary to those against whom these integrationist manoeuvers are especially directed.

Yankee imperialism pretends to consolidate, by means of these manoeuvers, a gigantic counter-revolutionary system to thwart the emancipation of the Latin American Continent, whose liberating gest has Simón Bolivar, as its most outstanding exponent, a prominent figure of the anti-colonial struggle waged against the Spanish metropolis during the last century. This struggle was continued by the heroic resistance of Augusto César Sandino against the Yankee invaders in Nicaragua and finally irrupted in a luminous daybreak with the triumph of the Cuban Revolution and the impelling example of its latest martyrs, Luis de la Puente Uceda, Camilo Torres and Fabricio Ojeda.

We are convinced that the Latinamerican people will know how to oppose revolutionary violence to counterrevolutionary violence, and will destroy, with the development of the struggle for national liberation, the counter-revolutionary continental strategy of the Yankee imperialists.

THIS GREAT HUMANITY HAS SAID "ENOUGH!",
AND HAS STARTED TO MOVE FORWARD!

Executive Secretariat of
the OSPAAAL

Havana, October 6th., 1966

MESSAGE OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT OF THE OSPAAAL TO THE GENERAL HEADQUARTERS OF THE RAF OF GUATEMALA ON THE OCCASION OF THE DEATH OF COMRADE LUIS AUGUSTO TURCIOS LIMA

Comrade Major César Montes,
General Headquarters of the RAF,
Guatemala.

It is with deep regret that we received the saddening news of the death of the late Commander in Chief of the RAF, comrade Luis Augusto Turcios Lima. We are fully conscious that this is one of the worst losses suffered by the revolutionary movement of Guatemala.

Luis Augusto Turcios Lima, with his revolutionary initiative, his personal courage and his sagacity of guerrilla leader, was able to perceive, since the military uprising of November 13th. 1960, the true path of the revolutionary war of the people.

His revolutionary history, uncompromisingly anti-imperialist, and unitarian, is a living example that is wielded like a glorious banner both by the youth of Guatemala and the new generations of Africa, Asia and Latin America, in battle against the aggressor imperialism, and its henchmen.

Guatemala, whose very name is the equivalent of an accusation against U.S. imperialism, has produced one of the hightes revolutionary heroes of the current times; the unforgettable Commander Turcios. Today, more than ever, do we find utter validity in his words, uttered during the Conference of the Three Continents in Armed Revolt, when he stated:

"But we have said "ENOUGH" to all this. We have reached the brink, and have decided to put an end to this silent war, in which only the side of the people suffers the losses. The revolutionary war, the war of the people, has already begun; and even though we know that we shall have to suffer hardships, deaths, and destructions for a long time, we are resolved to continue, this war until the people seizes power in its own hands. We can not be deceived regarding this, neither can we deceive the people. The price of popular victory is a high one".

In these bitter moments, frequently confronted by the revolutionaries of all countries, it is comforting to realize that the people in arms continues to grow stronger and more firm in its decision to continue fighting until final victory is achieved.

We are convince that a new Guatemalan is being forged in the guerrillas, and that all actions undertaken, all blows dealt, all combat fought against imperialism, is real and effective solidarity with all the other peoples of the three continents.

The Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL whises to express through you, to all the fighters of the RAF, as well as to all Guatemalans, our most profound solidarity with their revolutionary struggle and our absolute confidence in the final victory over Yankee imperialism, which will certainly be attained by the heroic people of Guatemala.

ETERNAL GLORY TO COMMANDER TURCIOS!

FOR THE SECRETARIAT OF THE OSPAAAL.

Osmany Cienfuegos Gorriarán,
Secretary General

Havana, October 6th., 1966.

RESOLUTION ON ANGOLA

DOCUMENTS OF THE FIRST TRICONTINENTAL CONFERENCE

AFRICA

The First Tri-Continental Conference greets the armed struggle carried on by the people of Angola for their national liberation uder the leadership of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (P.M.L.A.)

CONSIDERING the difficult situation created in Southern Africa by the unilateral proclamation of independence of the white minority headed by Ian Smith in Southern Rhodesia;

CONSIDERING that the existence in this part of Africa of a military block formed by Portugal, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, is a permanent threat for Africa and world peace and that it tends by the Portuguese colonial rule, by the racists of South Africa, and by the white minorities of Southern Rhodesia;

CONSIDERING that the development of the armed struggle in the Portuguese colonies under the leadership of the Nationalist Organisations united in the C.N.O.P.C. is a most valuable contribution for the solution of the problem of Southern Rhodesia, to the strengthening of African Unity and of all anti-imperalist forces;

CONSIDERING that the development of the armed struggle is closely related to the possibilities of transit of arms and troops in the African countries, especially those bordering Angola, the First Tri-Continental Conference recommends those countries to comply with and implement the decisions taken at the Fourth Conference of the Organisation of Solidarity of the Afro-Asian Peoples, as well as those adopted by the heads of states and governments in Accra, requesting all neighbouring states of the Portuguese colonies to allow the transit of men and supplies necessary for the early success of the liberation movement struggle.

APPEALS to the solidarity committees of the peoples of the three continents to the popular movement for the liberation of Angola (P.M.L.A.) which is the organisation that leads the armed struggle of the people of Angola to strengthen their aid by all possible means, including the supply of arms.

The Tri-Continental Conference recommends that the 4th. of February of each year, anniversary of the beginning of the armed struggle be observed as a day of international solidarity with the people of Angola.

RESOLUTION ON LAOS

DOCUMENTS OF THE FIRST TRICONTINENTAL CONFERENCE

ASIA

(1) The First Afro-Asian-Latin American Peoples Solidarity Conference;

1) NOTES with anxiety that the present tension in Laos continues to increase because of the interventions and aggressions of North American imperialists and their satellites, which constitute a flagrant violation of the Geneva Agreements of 1962 on Laos which they signed, thus impeding the reestablishment of peace, of neutrality and of national harmony in Laos.

2) CONDEMNS formally North American imperialists for having shameless violated the Geneva Agreements of 1962 on Laos, by continuing its policy of intervention and aggression against Laos and particularly, its methods of war by destructiton and massacre by means of air raids against the Laotian people, and its plans for sending North American troops and those of their satellites to occupy Middle and Lower Laos, in order to extend their war of aggression from South Viet-Nam to Laos.

3) DEMANDS from North-American imperialists the correct implementation of the Geneva Agreements of 1962 on Laos; the total withdrawal from the Laotian territory of all their military personnel, of their arms and war material, as well that those of their satellites, that have been illegally introduced and, in the first place, the inmediate suspension of North American air raids over the territory controlled by the patriotic forces of Laos.

4) SUPPORTS actively the people of Laos in their struggle against North American imperialist aggressors and their puppets, for the defence of the Geneva Agreements of 1962 on Laos, the safeguarding of the Government of Tripartite National Union and the neutrality of Laos. Firmly supports the position points of the four and the measures of five points proclaimed for the solution of the question of Laos as expressed in the Manifest of October 13, 1965 of the National Political Conference of Alliance between the Neo Lao Haksat and the patriotic neutralist forces of Laos.

5) CALLS UPON the peoples and upon the governments of the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America as well as upon the peaceloving peoples and governments of the world, so that they should join together in a collective manifes-

tation of solidarity with the people and the patriotic armed forces of Laos and that they should agree to give them an effective aid both material and moral, an increase of indispensable strength, that should make them capable of defeating the intervention and aggression of North American imperialism and of attaining their legitime aspirations, which consist of promoting a peaceful, neutral, independent, democratic, unified and prosperous Laos.

THE REVOLUTIONARY STRUGGLE OF THE PEOPLES OF COLOMBIA, VENEZUELA AND PERU

DOCUMENTS OF THE FIRST TRICONTINENTAL CONFERENCE

LATIN AMERICA

The First Conference of Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America, held in Havana, Cuba, from January 3rd. to 12th, 1966.

WHEREAS:

1.—The military forces of the governments of Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Panama and other countries of the Caribbean and the Southern part of the Continent periodically carry out joint military manoeuvres under the direction of the U.S. Army, with the obvius purpose of blackmailing and threatening the national liberation movements and the armed struggle in those countries;

2.—The "Gorilla" International, under U.S. command, also intervenes in the training of anti-guerrilla troops which shows the existence of the complete military strategy of U.S. imperialism in these areas of Latin America.

3.—That U.S. military missions, with specialized branches of all kinds (land, sea and air detachments, and police) direct and plan operations intended to repress the armed struggle in Colombia, Venezuela and Peru.

4.—The resources of the Alliance for Progress are destined to finance the above mentioned military operations, U.S. bombers and fighter planes, piloted by Yankees attack guerrilla zones, and U.S. helicopters transport troops to combat sites.

BE IT RESOLVED:

1.—To lend the most determined assitance to the revolutionary movements in Colombia, Venezuela, Peru, Panama, Ecuador and other Caribbean and South American countries, to counteract with the most effective messures the effects of U.S. imperialism's all-out aggressive policy.

2.—To denounce before all countries of the three continents, Yankee intervention in the armed struggles of Colombia, Venezuela and Peru, and to promote the militant solidarity of the combatants in those countries among themselves and with the peoples of the three continents, in the great struggle for national liberation.

TRICONTINENTAL NEWS

AFRICA

South Africa

The Algerian weekly publication "Revolution Africaine", revealed that the "Bayer", a West German chemical combine, is at the present time, selling supplies of toxic gases and laboratories for their production.

This weekly publication points out the fact that the government of Bonn and, especially, the firm by the name of "Farbenfabrick Bayer Ag", are particularly interested in supporting and collaborating with the South African racist régime in order that it may continue holding power.

Furthmore, it informs that during the present negotiations, South Africa insists in obtaining the data regarding the technical processes used in the production of a certain new brand of toxic gases called "V gases", which affect the nervous system.

RHODESIA

The African countries participating in the Conference of the Commonwealth which is being held in the British capital, are trying to coerce the government of Prime Minister Harold Wilson in order that drastic measures be taken against the "rebellion" initiated 10 months ago by the racist Rhodesian régime which had unilaterally proclaimed its independence.

Several African states have declared themselves in favor of resorting to violence in order to evict the white settlers minority from Rhodesia.

On behalf of his country, the Prime Minister of Zambia, Simon Kampepwe, threatened to withdraw from the Commonwealth if Great Britain would not put into effect real and severe sanctions against the régime of Salisbury.

A similar statement was expressed by the Prime Minister of Sierra Leone, Albert Marga, when he suggested to carry out an armed action against the racist clique of Rhodesia.

GHANA

For the second time in six months, a delegation of the military régime of Ghana has approached the United States government requesting loans that may guarantee a temporary solution to the economic crisis which the country is undergoing at present.

This time the representatives of Ghana, headed by the vice-president of the Political Committee of the so-called National Council of Liberation, Kofi A. Busia, had an interview with the Secretary of State, Dean Rusk and

other Northamerican government officials. After the first of these delegations had visited the United States, the Northamerican government sent to Ghana food supplies equivalent to 7 million 800 thousand dollars. Likewise, the International Monetary Fund granted Ghana a credit of 26 million dollars.

TANZANIA

The President of the United Republic of Tanzania, Julius Nyerere, declared that socialism, based on the collective ownership of the means of production, is the only system coinciding with the economic objectives of the country.

In a speech deliverd before the members of the Organization of the National Services, in the Preparation Center of Mgulani, Nyerere expressed he had faith in socialism, because it permits the popular masses to become the owners of the means of production.

JULIUS NYERERE

Finally, he affirmed that socialism is the only alternative to be taken by those underdeveloped countries striving for independence.

ZAMBIA

The number of participants in a strike which has taken place in the cupriferous zone of Zambia amounted to more than 33 thousand, when the workers of the electric power corporation and the rest of the workers of the mine joined the miner's strike.

The African miners went on strike in order to demand salaries equal to those received by the European miners and a solution to the problem of the payment to the retired workers of the mines.

SYRIA

Several days after the flight of the Syrian ex-Prime Minister, Salah Bitar, from the prison where he had been since he was overthrown last February, the government of Damascus announced the disclosure of a conspiracy and the counter —revolutionaries' capture before they could even accomplish a coup d'etat.

The conspirators were recognized to be partisans of Bitar, members of the Syrian armed forces, encouraged and supported by the imperialist powers which had been affected as a result of the revolutionary measures carried out in Syria.

The most outstanding Baasist leaders of the right wing —who, according to Radio Damascus, will be severely sanc-

tioned—, have been detained as accomplices involved in the plot. Among them are Michel Aflak, founder of the Baas and Munif Razzas, ex-secretary general of the Baas Party is Syria.

The Syrian government has simultaneusly announced the smashing of the conspiracy, the proclamation of the martial law and the closing of the frontiers with Lebanon.

SOMALILAND

New incidents occurred in Djibouti, after a series of bloody events had taken place during the visit of the French President Charles De Gaulle. As a result of this incident, the cable informations report that an African was shot by the police and that three European soldiers were wounded.

On the other hand, the colonialist troops launched an attack against a public demonstration carried out by independentists who were marching on the Rimbaud Square. Armored forces were deployed in the streets surrounding the capital, preventing other skirmishes between the independentists and the governmental forces in what the French government calls "French Overseas Territory".

ASIA

SOUTH VIETNAM

The "so called" elections, organized by the puppet régime of South Vietnam, for creating a "Constitutional Assembly", has met with the most complete failure, due to the high index of electoral abstentions, after the Armed Forces of Liberation (AFL) unleashed a vigorous wave of acts of terrorism and sabotage as a part of the boycott declared against the elections.

The days before the elections, steel helmetted paratroopers took over the city and in groups of not less than four, patrolled the streets of Saigon.

Numerous acts of sabotage and terrorism, using dynamite, have been reported both in the capital and in the other cities in the interior of the country; the day of the "elections", the régime itself acknowledged that 30 incidents had occurred in the capital.

The residence of the Assistant Ambassador of the United States in Vietnam, William Portes, was attacked on two opportunities by the patriotic comandoes.

POPULAR REPUBLIC OF CHINA

The government of the Popular Republic of China protested against the attacks of Northamerican planes against Chinese cargo ships which were sailing in the gulf of Bac Bo, one of which was sunk and the other damaged.

The note of protest, made public by the Ministry of Foreign Relations of the Chinese Government, stresses the fact that on August 29th., two vessels flying the Chinese flag, which were sailing in the gulf of Bac Bo, were bombarded and machinegunned by Northamerican planes during 3 hours.

The note states further that, as a consequence of this attack, 9 sailors were killed and seven wounded.

JAPAN

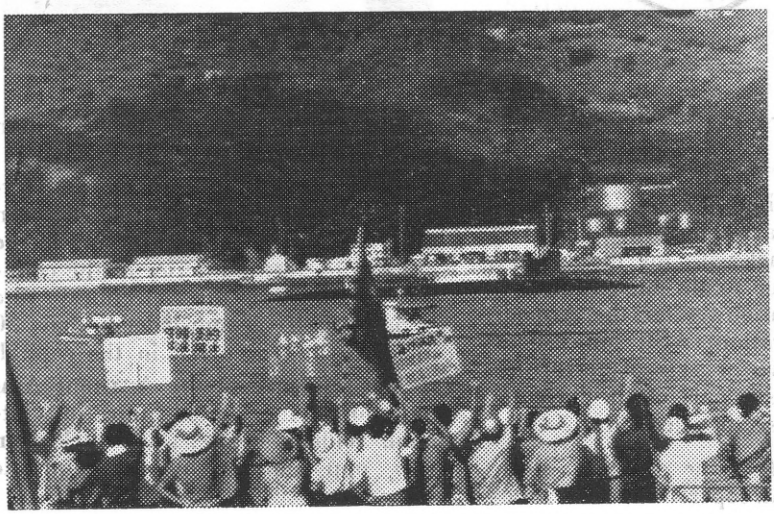
Japanese police forces energetically repressed, and finally succeeded in dissolving a march of thousands of students and workers, who protested for the visit of the atomic Northamerican submarine "Sea Dragon" to a Japanese port.

A special police force, composed of 4,600 men, forcibly impeded the entry of the demonstrators to the base, but the disturbances occurred when the group threw stones against the base, burning vehicles of the security forces. Over 200 policemen were wounded, 4 of them seriously.

The police arrested 7 of the demonstrators.

In addition to this, it was learned that a young Japanese boy stuck a big knife in his belly, in front of the naval base of Yokosuka, as a protest against the Northamerican aggression to Vietnam, a meager few hours after the demonstration against the "Sea Dragon" submarine had taken place.

The young man was carried with considerable urgency to a hospital of that city, and it was reported that his condition was dangerous.



CAMBODIA

Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Head of the State of Cambodia, stipulated three points as a condition for the normalization of the relations between the United States and Cambodia, to wit: first, respect of the present Cambodian frontiers; second, the ceasing of the Northamerican bombings against the territory of Cambodia and, third, the Northamerican indemnization for the damages the Yankee air force has caused this Asian country.

Sihanouk declared that, only in this manner, would it be possible to considerer the eventual drawing together of the two countries, whose actual relations do not exist, as a matter of fact.

When referring to the acknowledgement of the Cambodian frontiers, Sihanouk stated that he had received this assurance from President Charles De Gaulle himself, on the occasion of his visit of last week.

NORODOM SIHANOUK

LATIN AMERICA

COLOMBIA

Numerous military personnel, incluiding paratroopers, were dispatched to the mountains, in the zone of Guayabero, in a vain effort to surround a detachment of fighters belonging to the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, under the leadership of Major Manuel Marulanda Vélez.

After several days of constant bombardments and strafing, the soldiers started to advance towards the zone where they suppose the guerrillas are located.

In the battles fought, up to now, the army has suffered numerous losses. One of the battles, near the zone of Planadas, in the Central Mountain Range, caused 15 wounded to the army troops.

PERU

In the city of Tacna, a Peruvian Military Court held a trial of the guerrilla chief, Hugo Blanco, who had been in prison for the past three years.

Blanco had developed a great deal of activities, organizing trade unions, and associations among the farmers, which later on developed into the armed fighting for the lands of the Valley of the Convention, in the Cuzco district.

The assistant prosecutor requested the death penalty for Blanco. The verdict, which was finally a 25 year prison sentence, was received by the guerrilla leader with shouts of "Land or Death!"

GUATEMALA

The Rebel Armed Forces (RAF) of Guatemala warned in a written statement that the thugs who disguise themselves as guerrila fighters in order to commit misdeeds, will be captured and judged summarily.

The RAF declaration says that among these delinquents exist several ex-members of the Secret Police of the last military régime, which were destituted when the new government came to power.

On the other hand, it was reported that an armed group of men had attacked the army barracks in the town of Gualan, department of Zacapa. The official bulletin informed that the struggle lasted almost one hour and that attackers finally left. The day before, another armed group had assaulted the armory in the capital, carrying away five thousand dollars worth of arms.

CHILE

Thousands of people gathered in the "Portugal" theatre of the Chilean capital chorused the slogan "Cuban Revolution, America of tomorrow", to greet the statements of Senator Salvador Allende, who reported on his recent visit to Cuba.

Allende started his speech saying "I bring to you the love, the respect and the revolutionary attention of the people of Cuba" and he added:

"I have not come to explain, but to ask for explanations, to demand them. I have not come as the accused, but as the accuser, to point out those who humiliate the dignity of Chile."

Allende made a résumé of Major Fidel Castro's speech of the 26th of July, declaring that he "had not attacked Chile, because Frei is not Chile".

"I repeat —he said in another part of his speech — that Chilean Christian Democracy is a form of imperialism, it is a subproduct of Bonn's Christian Democracy."

Allende's speech was greatly aplauded by the gathering.

VENEZUELA

The Caracas press revealed the text of a letter written by the Venezuelan guerrilla commander Fabricio Ojeda, a few days before his assassination in the prison of the Armed Forces Intelligence Service.

The letter, written to his friend Clodobaldo Russian, expresses that "Now I stand firmer than ever on the need of the armed struggle. This is the way. Hard, difficult, dangerous, but it is the way, as our comrade Argimiro Gabaldon used to say".

In order to deny the official calumnies which stated that he was ill and preparing his surrender, Ojeda insisted in his letter: "No, I am not ill; no, I am not going to surrender. No, I am not negotiating".

And he ended with this phrase: "Only death will separate me from this stand".

TRICONTINENTAL BULLETIN

PUBLISHED BY THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT
OF THE SOLIDARITY WITH THE PEOPLES OF
AFRICA, ASIA AND LATIN AMERICA

OSPAAAL, P.O. Box 4,224
Cable OSPAAAL, HAVANA, CUBA

Year I No. 78 Oct.-Nov. 1966